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- Aug. 3...Virginia Shrubby Hydrangea (*Hydrangea Arborescens*); Scarlet Lilly (*Lilium Chalcedonicum*) flowering, and Yellow Hammer (*Emberiza citrinella*) singing.
 4...Willow Wren (*Sylvia Trochilus*) singing. Rail, or Corn Crake (*Rallus Crex*) calling. This was the last time I heard the Rail this season. In 1810, the last time was on the 30th of July.
 5...American Ceanothus (*Ceanothus Americanus*) flowering.
 9...Swallow Wort leaved Gentian (*Gentiana Asclepiadea*) Autumnal Squill (*Scilla Autumnalis*) and Carolina Rose (*Rosa Carolinensis*) flower.
 13...Panicked Lychnidea (*Phlox paniculata*) flowering.
 15...Observed several of the Great Dragon Flies (*Libellula Grandis*) resting on different plants seemingly in sleepy state, as they suffered themselves to be caught with the hands without attempting to go off, a very uncommon thing, as they are mostly very cautious.
 Blue Field Scabious (*Scabiosa Succisa*) flowering.
 20...Superb Lily (*Lilium Superbum*) flowering.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

From July 20, till August 20.

July 21.....	Fine day.
22.....	Some light showers.
23, 26,.....	Fine days.
27,.....	Light showers.
28,.....	Wet morning.
29, 31,	Fine days.
Aug. 1,.....	Showery.
2,.....	Showery, wet and windy evening.
3,.....	Fine day.
4, 5,.....	Light showers.
6,.....	Heavy shower in the morning.
7,.....	Showery, with some thunder.
8,.....	Wet morning.
9,.....	Showery morning.
10, 11,	Dry cold days.
12, 13,	Wet morning.
14,.....	Fine day.
15,.....	Showery afternoon.
16, 18,	Fine days.
19,.....	A light shower.
20,.....	Showers with high wind.

The Barometer may almost be said to have been stationary during this period, it being only once as high as 30.3, and twice as low as 29—4.

The Thermometer was as high as 67 on the morning of the 21st of July, and as low as 55, on the 7th and 10th of August, the highest it was observed was 68 on the 27th of July, at 8, P.M.

The wind was observed N.W. 14, W. 3...S.W. 12.N.E. 4...S.E. 2 times, N. 1...W. 1 time, so that the great prevalence has been westerly.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1811.

(*Extracted from Friend's Evening Amusements.*)

In the months of February and March last, very high tides were expected, and in this month there is room for the same observation, but not to so great an extent. If may, indeed, from some circumstance of the wind, be higher than either of the former ones,

but *ceteris paribus*, though a high tide, it will be inferior to them. The inhabitants of places by the sea-side, or on the banks of tide rivers, will therefore be on their guard the 3d of this month.

On the 2d, there is an occultation of a star and an eclipse. The Moon is full at thirty-five minutes past ten at night, and the eclipse begins at twenty-three minutes and a half past nine, and ends at midnight. The digits eclipsed are seven degrees, twenty-one minutes on the southern limb. She rises under the small stars in the Water-pot, which is to the south of the ecliptic, but the Moon's horizontal parallax is great, being sixty-one minutes and a half, so that her apparent path differs considerably from her real path. At twenty-two minutes, twenty seconds past nine, her eastern limb comes in contact with the eleventh of the Water-bearer, the star being thirteen minutes and a third south of the centre, and the star emerges at four minutes and a half past ten, being then twelve minutes and two thirds south of the centre. On the 7th the Moon passes the line between the Pleiades and Menkar, and is perceived to be directing her course to the Hyades, and on the 8th, she rises among them, for she passes the first fourth of the Bull at four minutes past seven, the second fourth at thirty-one minutes past seven, and Aldebaran at twenty minutes past midnight.

On the 12th, she rises in the morning; and we perceive her to be passing the space between the Twins and the Lesser-dog, but at a great distance from both.

On the 17th is new Moon at fifty-seven minutes past six in the evening, and as she passed the ecliptic between five and six in the morning, in her ascending node, an eclipse may be expected. There is indeed one of the Sun, but it is invisible to us. The Sun will be centrally eclipsed at twenty-two minutes past six on the morning of the 17th, to those who are in latitude forty-seven degrees, forty-nine minutes north, and ninety-five degrees, forty minutes and a half west longitude.

On the 22d, the two first stars of the Balance are to the west of the Moon, as there is an occultation this evening of the seventh of this constellation. The eastern rim of the Moon touches the star at thirty-six minutes, forty seconds past seven, the star being one minute and a third north of the Moon's centre, and it emerges at forty-two minutes and a half past eight, the star being one minute south of the centre. Her course is now directed above the second of the Scorpion, and the two planets Saturn and Mars, to the east of her at a considerable distance.

On the 23d, we perceive, that she has passed the second of the Scorpion; and this star, with Antares and the Moon, forms a pleasing groupe. Saturn and Mars to the east, will, of course, fix our attention.

On the 24th, the Moon is over Saturn, and the groupe now formed by the Moon and the two planets, will form a pleasing contrast with that of the preceding evening. On the 30th, the Moon is on the meridian at fifty minutes past ten, under the four stars in square, the two western being to the west of, and the two eastern to the east of, but at a much greater distance from the meridian.

Mercury is in his inferior conjunction on the 1st of next month, and consequently will be too near the Sun to be visible in the latter part of this month. To this time he is an evening star, at his greatest elongation on the 4th, and he is stationary on the 18th. He is in an unfavourable situation, being in the seventh sign, and having a southern latitude, which is daily increasing for the greater part of the month. The Moon passes Mercury on the 19th.

Venus is a morning star, and her duration above the horizon, before sun-rise is daily decreasing. At first it is little more than an hour, and the early riser will see her east by north, near the first of the Lion. From that star she is moving with a direct motion, and, as her conjunction is on the 11th of next month, we shall every morning have less opportunities of seeing her. The Moon passes Venus on the 17th.

Mars is in the meridian at twelve minutes past six in the evening of the 1st, and at fifty-five minutes past five on the 19th. His duration above the horizon, after sun-set, is daily decreasing, and, being in the ninth sign with a southern latitude, it is never very long. He is moving with a direct motion through eighteen degrees and a half. The Moon passes him on the 25th.

Jupiter is a morning star, his duration above the horizon, before sun-rise, constantly increasing, so that before the end of the month he is at sun-rise on the meridian; and, as he rises on the 1st, about midnight, his right to the appellation of morning star may be called in question. The Moon passes him on the 11th.

Saturn is on the meridian on the evening of the 1st, at thirty-seven minutes past six, and on the 19th, at thirty-five minutes past five. His duration above the horizon after sunset daily decreases. His motion is direct through little more than a degree; the slowness of his motion, compared with that of Mars, and the difference of their aspects, will be objects of contemplation during the month. The Moon passes by Saturn on the 24th.

Herschell is withdrawing himself from our observations. He is moving with a direct motion of little more than a degree and a quarter, under the two thirteenths of the Balance, passing the line drawn through the second of the Balance, and the second thirteenth, about the middle of the month. The Moon passes him on the 22d.

The Sun's apparent diameter on the 1st, is thirty-one minutes, forty-six seconds, and on the 19th, thirty-one minutes, fifty-five seconds.

The state of the tides in the month of October, deserves our attention, as on the 3d a considerable one may be expected. It has already been observed, that the height of the tide in a particular place, depends upon other causes than those which have a general influence in this respect, and the state of the wind must not be neglected in our calculations.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

1st SATELLITE.				2d SATELLITE.				3d SATELLITE.							
<i>Immersion.</i>				<i>Immersion.</i>											
DAYS.	H.	M.	S.	DAYS.	H.	M.	S.	DAYS.	H.	M.	S.	DAYS.	H.	M.	S.
1	16	44	32	1	7	43	59	2	9	44	13 Im.				
3	11	12	85	4	21	41	28	2	12	28	25 E.				
5	5	41	20	8	10	19	30	9	13	43	47 Im.				
7	0	9	46	11	23	36	58	9	16	29	2 E.				
8	18	38	7	15	12	55	8	16	17	42	40 Im.				
10	13	6	35	19	2	12	36	16	20	28	51 E.				
12	7	34	54	22	15	30	53	23	21	41	40 Im.				
14	2	3	18	26	4	48	22	24	0	28	52 E.				
15	20	31	40	29	18	6	44								
17	15	0	4												
19	9	28	25												
21	3	56	49												

Look to the right hand*

ERRATUM...In No. 36, pages 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32, in the running title, for "Institution for the relief of the sick poor," read, "Annual report of the committee of the house of recovery and fever hospital."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Considerations on punishing crimes by death," have been received, and are intended for publication when we can find convenient room. But the great length which the subject of a reform in punishments occupies in the present number, precludes the immediate insertion.

The Excursion to Briansford shall appear in the next number.